

Gazette of the United States

A N D
E V E N I N G A D V E R T I S E R.

[No. 73 of Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, March 7, 1794.

[Whole No. 531.]

For Amsterdam,



The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794.

dtf

For Frederickburgh and Falmouth,

(Rappahannock River, Virginia)

THE SCHOONER

Friendship,



Henry Macnamara, Master

Will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at John Wain's Wharf, or to

Emanuel Walker.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
VIRGINIA TOBACCO, FLOUR,
WHEAT, and GINSENG.

March 5.

3twff

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(an American bottom)

John Moore, Master;

Is a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794.

dtf

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. Crandon, from St. Petersburg in Russia, And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

**HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG'S BRISTLES.**

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794.

diw3tawtf

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Apollo*, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

**GIN in pipes,
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheetings,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sbeathing Paper,
Saweds Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.**

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—Should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794.

d—tf

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chestnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth streets.

March 4.

dtf

WANTED, A Man Servant,

Who is acquainted with the common duties about a house. None need apply but such as can be well recommended.

Enquire of the Printer.

March 4.

dtf

A Slitter of Iron

WANTED.

A MAN well skilled in rolling and slitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer.

Feb. 27. cop4t

Excellent CLARET,

In hogheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champagne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

dtf

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-

Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Suchong Tea, Hyfon and
Tonkay, ditto,
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20.

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Exhibition of Artificial Chinese Fire-Works,

Without powder, smell, or smoke.

M^R. STUVER returns his sincere thanks to the public for the great encouragement he has met with, and has the honor to inform them, that his exhibition will be continued every evening (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, in Cherry-Alley, the first door west of Fourth-street. Tickets for grown persons 11d. and for children 6d.

Select parties consisting of ten or more persons will be admitted from 8 o'clock until 10, notice being given the afternoon previous to the exhibition. Tickets one quarter dollar.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

March 4.

*4t

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the last Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceased,

The House No. 245,

AND

Lot of Ground

On which it stands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north side of Market-street, near Sixth-street.

THE House being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-street, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be sold subject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and their successors forever. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COATES,

JONATHAN JONES,

ANTHONY W. MORRIS,

SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,

Surviving Executors of

Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794.

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Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a HOTEL in Shippen-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND SOLD BY

H. & P. RICE,

No. 50, High-Street,

(Price One Dollar)

The Gentleman's Pocket Library.

CONTAINING,

1. The Principles of Politeness.
2. The Economy of Human Life.
3. Rochefoucauld's Moral Reflexions.
4. Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.
5. The Polite Philosopher.
6. The way to Wealth, by Dr. Franklin.
7. Select Sentences.
8. Detached Sentences.
9. Old Italian, Spanish and English Proverbs.
10. A Tablet of Memory.

March 3.

4t

Parry and Musgrave, Goldsmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

**SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & fine CUTLERY,**

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24.

mw&stf

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual survey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches square; and it will contain an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The situation of the several public buildings, such as the State-House, City-Hall, Seat of Congress, Churches, Meeting-Houses, Hospital, Library and Seminars of Learning—of the several Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be ascertained. The parts which are built on will be distinguished from those that are not. The courses of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of these two waters, as lies within the compass of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will also be ornamented by a view of the shipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congress-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In short, nothing will be omitted to render this useful and desirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power; and it shall be completed with the greatest possible dispatch, as soon as the generous encouragement of subscribers shall insure to the author such a sum as will be sufficient to defray expenses.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical list of the Subscribers names, and information concerning the police, population and present state of the city.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookellers in this city—and the original Draft may be seen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-street, at any time until it shall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28.

2awtf

A V I S.

Les habitants infortunés de la Colonie Française de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap font venus chercher un asile dans les Etats Unis, sont informés que la République leur accorde un passage pour France. Ils sont invités en conséquence à se présenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Consuls & agens de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventos—l'an 2d de la République Française une & indivisible.
(28 Février, 1794. vieux stile)

Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Française.

JH. FAUCHET.

The editors of newspapers in the United States are requested to insert the above notice in their paper. 8

This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential item in diminishing the Debt side of the Account.

The following miscellaneous articles are copied from the American Star.

The National Gazette of France of the sixth, reports, that the curate of the district of Mleun said at the tribunal "it is time to inform the people that there is no true religion but the religion of nature, and that all the dreams, all the mockeries, with which the name of religion has been decorated, are but mere tales—no more priests—we shall arrive to it at last.

At the sitting of the 8th, a number of petitioning priests were admitted; the most of them deposited the corals of fanaticism—many members of the Convention both priests and bishops followed this example.

The Abbe de Sieyes, who has not been spoken of a long time, has lately left his voluntary obscurity, and following the example of his colleagues, has renounced priesthood, and made a donation of a pension of a thousand livres, which was allowed him for a number of benefices.

The Convention went in a body to the late church of Notre Dame, at present called the Temple of Reason—they consecrated it, and there made a sacrifice to liberty.

There is remarked amongst the Brissotins (of whose execution an account has been already given) a man called Fauchet, furnished in the revolution *Iron-Mouth*, a great partizan of the Agrarian law, which he called agree-able law.

Du Chatel, is also distinguished amongst them, who, before the sentence of the king, had himself carried sick to the Convention, and there declared, that in his soul and conscience he could not find Louis the 16th guilty.

Lequinio and Lignel write to the Convention from Rochfort, "The popular society of this city has lately proposed a philosophical dispute between the priests and intelligent men—never was the church so full—we spoke first, and the curate after. The people gave us attention, and hissed at the curate, with his mysteries. This church has been named the Temple of Truth."

The deputies of the commune of Ris, appeared before the Convention and there declared "They have no more any need either of gospel or pastor, they will make a present to the nation of the money these inutilities cost; that at the feet of the statue of Brutus they will become republicans, and on his forehead they will read their duties."

Voltaire has said in his tragedy of Mahomet:

"There is need of a new gospel * * *

"There is need of a new God to awaken the universe.

At the sitting of the 1st of December, La Planché, Dumont, and Fouché sent seventeen trunks full of precious stones, gold and silver, coming from the department of la Nievre. The republicans, who were the bearers of this offering said, in the name of their fellow-citizens, that they despised all this gold, and that they only wished for bread and iron. They added—we also express our wishes for the suppression of the ministers of the gospel.

The same Fouché writes to father Duchene (Hebert, substitute of commune) "Happily at Nievre there is now neither poor nor rich."

Dubois Crance, and Gautiers, who were seen in the preceding news to have been arrested, are now set free, on the motion of the Committee of Public Safety. One of them has sent the Convention an important piece; it was a resolve, signed by 20,000 Lyonsese, and who by its being shown are convicted of rebellion. Their property has been confiscated to the profit of the Republic; Dubois Crance affirms, that this property amounts to near 2000 millions.

Amongst the guillotined Brissotins, or rather destined for it, since he of whom we speak killed himself, there is remarked Du Friche Valaze, the author of the report which produced the act of accusation against Louis XVI.

Kellerman who so long kept himself in command in despite of a formal decree (as did Polverel and Santhonax at St. Domingo) can no longer hope to save himself, since the attempt in which he failed. With a design to get in favor with the Jacobins he wrote them a letter, full of his devotion to their will, wherein he demanded of them the title of *General of the Jacobins*, but this meanness did not succeed, and the Jacobins crazed him from the list of their members.

Another general, some time since deposed, and who had the happiness of being forgotten, viz. Luckner, has had the foolishness to recall his existence, by reclaiming some pension. He was soon after arrested in the environs of Metz and conducted to Paris.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

January 30.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Speech of Mr. Madison.

[CONTINUED.]

HE then went into a review of the actual state of our commerce, particularly in relation to Great Britain; and of the several injuries of another sort, which that nation had superadded to her commercial restrictions.

He repeated what he had formerly maintained, that there was more of reciprocity in the footing of commerce between Great Britain and other countries, and between other countries and the United States. To prove the first point he remarked that in some instances G. Britain had treaties with other countries which defined and stipulated reciprocal privileges; in other instances, her restrictions were counter-vailed by laws imposing restrictions on her. To prove the second point, he remarked that no other nation with which the United States carried on commerce, had a navigation act similar to that of Great Britain.

With respect to the intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, there was, he insisted, a want of reciprocity throughout, that must strike the most superficial observer.

In the article of navigation this had been sufficiently pointed out, and being admitted on all sides, need not be repeated.

In the trade between the two countries, our best staples, wheat and flour, fish and oil, & salted provisions, which amount to considerably more than one third of our exports, were shut out of her markets; whilst all her staples, her woollens, her cottons, her manufactures of the metals, of leather, and of silk, were admitted on moderate duties, and enjoyed in a manner a monopoly of our market.

In the articles of superfluity mutually admitted, there was nothing to compensate the inequality in other cases. Our tobacco paid a tax of 4 or 500 per cent. our rice 53 or 60 per cent. and our manufactures of every sort would not be admitted if we were ever so able to fend them. On the other hand, her superfluities were received under duties, which in general did not exceed from seven and an half to fifteen per cent.

In the West India trade, besides the exclusion of our vessels, whilst her own were left free, there were a number of our productions which were not admitted into the market there, whilst our laws refused nothing that was brought to the market here.

He next turned his attention to the injuries and losses we suffered in other respects.

As he had not possessed himself of the evidence, he should, he said, leave it to those who had, to shew how far the Indians were or were not spurred on to war against us, by the agents or partisans of G. Britain. It was a sufficient ground of complaint, that the posts were wrongfully detained; that the detention had a baneful influence on the sentiments and conduct of the Indians; and that the supplies for their warfare, were derived from a trade, authorized by the British government, and protected by the posts which of right were ours, and ought to be used for our defence.

He combined this proceeding of G. Britain, with the lawless seizure of our vessels under her instructions of the 8th of June last, observing, that whilst on one side she violated the laws of nations,

by carrying on a trade in contraband articles with those at war with us; she was on another side, violating the laws of nations, by intercepting our trade with those at war with her, in articles not contraband.

The Indian war he observed, cost us annually a sum, exceeding by one million, the sum that would probably be sufficient for the defence of our frontier, if the posts were in our hands. The fur trade depending on the posts might, he tho't, be fairly valued at two hundred thousand dollars more.

The Algerine depredations appeared to have proceeded from the steps taken in pursuance of the views of the British government. If they were not immediately pointed against us, it must have been known that our trade would be the victim. The evil therefore may at least be charged to an unfriendly disregard of our interests, if not a positive hostility to them. The pecuniary amount of this evil, cannot be rated at less than the expense of the armament proposed as a remedy. This is stated at 600,000 dollars for the outfit; and he did not expect that the annual expense would average much less; to which may be added, at a very low computation, for insurance remaining after the armament, 200,000 dollars.

The spoiliations committed on our neutral commerce by Great Britain, must be of considerable, though very uncertain amount; and the consequential detriment to our trade in general from these interruptions and dangers, of a very great, though equally uncertain amount.

In order to bring both within a safe estimate, he said he would state the former at the limited sum of 150,000 dollars, and the latter at no more than 400,000 dollars.

In addition to the foregoing estimates, he said there was another item, which, though of a different character, fell under a comprehensive view of our situation; and being reducible to an amount tolerably definite, ought to find a place here. He referred to the statement before quoted from a report of the Secretary of state which shewed that the loss to the United States from a dependence on British bottoms for the carriage of their produce was no less annually, in time of war than 3,250,000 dollars, and in war and peace averaged, no less than 1,392,857 dollars. Allowing about one third of this carriage for the reasonable share of Great Britain (and for reasons formerly derived from the character of our exports this was a full share) the annual loss from the dependence might be called about one million of dollars.

These calculations he recapitulated thus:

	Dollars.
Indian war	1,000,000
Fur trade	200,000
Algerine depredations	600,000
Insurance not reduced by the naval armament	200,000
British spoiliations	150,000
Consequential detriment to our trade	400,000
Dependence on British bottoms	1,000,000
Total	3,550,000

From this view of things, it was impossible to deny, that however prosperous the United States might be in some respects, they were in others laboring under violations of their rights and interests, which demanded the serious attention of the Legislature. Besides the unreciprocal footing of their commerce, and the indignities offered them, it was seen that they were burdened with an enormous extra expense, and involved in unjust losses, amounting to more than three and a half millions of dollars in a year; a tax nearly equal to the heavy one they had been obliged to impose on themselves.

Having taken this view of our situation, he proceeded to consider how far a remedy was comprised in the resolutions before the committee, by tracing the probable operation of them, if passed into a law. [In this stage of his observations, the hour of adjournment being nearly arrived, he sat down, with an intimation that the subject would be renewed.]

(Speech to be continued.)

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	17½	
3 ditto,	9½	
Deferred,	9½	
U. S. Bank,	7½	per cent. adv.
Pennsylvania do.	6	ditto ditto.

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begin and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT in alteration of the Act establishing a Mint and regulating the Coins of the United States.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing this act, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Mint, to receive and give receipts for all metals which may lawfully be brought to the mint to be coined; and for the purpose of ascertaining their respective qualities, shall deliver from every parcel so received, a sufficient number of grains to the Assayer, who shall assay all such of them as may require it. And the said Treasurer shall from time to time deliver the said metals to the Chief Coiner to be coined in such quantities as the Director of the Mint may prescribe.

Sec. 2. **A**nd be it further enacted, That the Assayer and Chief Coiner of the Mint, previous to entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the said Assayer in the sum of one thousand dollars, and the said Chief Coiner in the sum of five thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. **A**nd be it further enacted, That so much of the act, entitled "An act establishing a Mint and regulating the Coins of the United States," as comes within the purview of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved March the }
third, 1794. }

G^o. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State,

EDM. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE danger of our being drawn into the war, has not passed over. The cloud is still black, and agitated with the struggles of an imprisoned whirlwind. It may, in spite of all the efforts we can make to shun it, burst upon our unprotected heads. God forbid! War would set us afloat once more—it would sweep away, like a torrent, all that ten years of peace have gathered; yet, dreadful as it would be, perhaps we shall be compelled to face it. Appearances are to the last degree threatening. The sober citizens, the true patriots who love their country best when they tremble for its safety, should now take their post.

The extreme danger to our peace is obvious. What shall be done? Nothing rash—nothing that will bring us a step nearer to a war—nothing that will aggravate the danger without affording us any aid to resist it—no angry measures to indulge our own resentments, and to exasperate those of any foreign nation. Court peace—maintain it as long as it can be maintained. Even when it shall be seen that it must be finally lost, defer war to the last, because we may profit by such a delay to prepare for war—we may be gaining strength, while the nations of Europe are wasting their resources and their rage. The chance of events is thus also on our side. Time hurries on changes of the most unexpected kind, and some of them may favor our desire for peace, or our measures for a just defence. The combinations of nations may break to pieces, and we may be able then to take high ground for peace or war. Never was there more need of prudence. It is a crisis which rashness and intemperate passions may turn to our ruin.

SENEX.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,
By publishing the following, you will oblige a constant reader.

A CAUTION.

THE gentleman (if I may be allowed to call him so) who urged a sailor that sat in the front of the gallery in the Play-house last evening, to insult a Lady who sat in one of the side-boxes, had better desist from such practices in future—otherwise his name shall appear in full length.

Also, some others, who gave snuff for the purpose of having it thrown down into the Pit. Such practices (if repeated) will meet with the resentment due to their merits, and the names of the party will be held up to public view.

A Friend to good Order.

March 6, 1794.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal.

To the Democratic Societies of Kentucky, Philadelphia and New-York.

I TOO belong to a Society, the history of which is this. In the year 1775, when real dangers were at our doors, the free people of North-America formed a society, the acting committee of which, was called the *Continental Congress*; it did its duty; it was patriotically supported, and finished its destination gloriously.

In the year 1788, it was deemed expedient to new model the society; and it now consists, of a general, or national committee, and fifteen subordinate ones. Neither the one or the other, have as yet betrayed their trusts; but vigilantly and and properly, pursue measures, which have secured to the people of this country, a degree of felicity beyond what often falls to the lot of humanity. The officers in the several departments are men, and as such, may sometimes be mistaken.—As yet, no alarming marks of corruption have been found: but should unwarrantable ambition, or speculation, be discovered, either in the primary committee, or in the smallest department in the remotest corner of the nation: there is a spirit in the four millions which would instantly detect and punish the transgressor. We want no clubs, or chimney corner combinations, to stand centinels for us. Each American is in himself a fortress and watchman; and ill betides the foe that doubts it.

It is really amusing, to hear little obscure spots of people, utterly unknown by the law, talk of crimes and punishments; apeing the Jacobins of France, with whom, suspicion is proof; and trial, conviction and death. If your finances are not too puny, I would advise you to import a complete guillotine, with cords for pinioning, and a basket to receive the heads. But if this cannot be effected, apply to the mother Society of Paris, and they will undoubtedly with infinite satisfaction, furnish you with a model, and ample directions how to use that commodious state machine. They will tell you perhaps, that beheading Federalists is the present reigning fashion in France; and that it is too delightful a recreation, not to be universally enjoyed.

ORDER.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

The "OBSERVER" in your paper of last evening, gives a whimsical account of the remarks made by a gentleman to a lady on the performers in the *Jealous Wife*, in which the vanity and prejudice of some Europeans and travellers are well pictured. This person whose ignorant criticisms the Observer so justly exposes, is far from being the only one in this City who holds the same language.

There are many persons who have been in Europe or are natives of it, whose ridiculous desire to be thought to know and have seen more than others, induces them to depreciate every thing on this side of the Atlantic. They will tell you with a wonderful degree of discernment, that this country is incapable of producing a finished or even a tolerable good Actor; and that such as are brought here from London are the mere outcasts of the Companies there—nothing more than candle-snuffers and stage-sweepers—(this expression, I have very lately heard used more than once.) I pretend not to a critical discernment in these matters, nor by any means to be a perfect judge of Theatrical abilities—yet I will hazard an observa-

tion on these vain and ill-natured reflections on Messrs. WIGNELL & REINAGLE'S Company.

That this country should be incapable of producing a good actor, I can scarcely believe, when speaking is so great a requisite in the completing a finished performer. It is a well known fact, that there are gentlemen in this country, both at the bar and in public bodies, that perhaps yield to none in the world as Orators—and, I think scarcely any person will deny that our pulpit orators are fully equal, if not superior any to in the universe. If therefore we have produced such a number of persons in the different characters of legislators, lawyers, and divines, that yield the palm to none, why could not equal talents for the stage be found? With regard to the other, that no performers of merit ever come to this country, this must most certainly be a very erroneous and false opinion, if any reliance can be placed on the English themselves. The first rate judges there, of Theatrical abilities, have declared, that Mrs. Whitlock, (who they will hardly deny is now here with the New Company,) was second to no one, except her sister, Mrs. Siddons, and but one degree inferior to her; and I believe if real justice was done them, there are many others who would receive the same applause. I have been told by an Englishman who has frequently seen Mr. Chalmers on the stage in Europe, that he was a very distinguished and eminent performer there; as further proof of which, I beg leave to introduce an article that appeared in Mr. Brown's Philadelphia Gazette of last evening.

In the Morning Post, a London paper of the 25th of July, we find the following article:

"The vessel that was to have sailed with the Theatrical performers last week for Philadelphia, has put back, and is now detained in the river. In addition to Miss Broadhurst, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Shaw, &c. Mr. Chalmers is engaged.—Talents, like his, should not be lost to the English Stage—for in Tragedy and Comedy, he has held for the last three years, the most distinguished line of acting, in the Theatres Royal of both Ireland and Scotland. The ship sails with this enterprising company on Sunday morning."

What then can be inferred from their paltry attempts to underate the talents and abilities of the performers Mr. Wignell has brought to this country, but a pitiful vanity, or incorrigible prejudice, that will never allow that merit can be found in any other place, than the spot from whence they sprang. And it is sincerely wished, that the Observer may fulfill his promise of handling such self-created and self-important censurers, "without mit-tens."

A FRIEND TO MERIT.
March 4th, 1794.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

TO THE OBSERVER.

I HAVE given some of your numbers a cursory reading, without taking much trouble in considering whether your high claims to candour were well founded or not.

I nevertheless suspected, that as men of the largest professions, are generally the least sincere, you had some covert object in view, for the accomplishment of which you were endeavoring to establish a reputation for candour to which you had no just pretensions, and your fifth number seems to justify the suspicion. After giving an account of a conversation which you say you "accidentally heard at the Theatre last evening between a gentleman and lady," (if such a conversation really happened, you might have said between a P—y and a Lady) you proceed to remark, "That the Observer is in justice bound to add, that since then, he has received information from indisputable authority, that this company of Players are persons of irreproachable characters, as men and women, and as performers many of them have not left superiors and some not equals in Europe."

That many if not all of them are of irreproachable characters, and that they have very great merit on the stage, I am well satisfied of, but the assertion that "many of them have not left superiors and some not equals in Europe," is almost too extravagant to merit a serious refutation, and would hardly have been made by a person really possessing the candor to which you pretend.

If "many of them have not left superiors in Europe," it follows, that we have many performers, any one of whom, is equal to the first performer in Europe! And if some of them have not left equals in Europe; it follows, that neither Mrs. Siddons or any actor, or actress in any country in Europe is equal to some of the company of the New Theatre!

Contrast this with your following remarks, and endeavour to extricate yourself from the contradiction into which you seem to have fallen. You say "Mrs. Whitlock's articulation is so perfectly just, her face, her eye, and indeed her whole attitude and gesticulation come so near the model you had feigned to yourself, for an actress, that you must do a violence to your own feelings not to declare, that altho' she may not be equal to Mrs. Siddons, yet she is so equal to any expectations we had entertained in America, the feast of feigning and hearing her on the stage you hope will be frequently repeated."

So then Mr. Observer, while you admit that Mrs. Whitlock, the heroine of your eulogium "may not be equal to Mrs. Siddons," you would have us believe, that "some belonging to the New Theatre have not left their equals in Europe." Before we can do this, you must either satisfy us, that Mrs. Whitlock holds but an inferior rank on the American stage, or that Mrs. Siddons does not live in Europe, but in Asia, Africa or America—If you can do neither, you must give over all pretensions to candour, or acknowledge that the fault was in your head, and not in your heart—It is Mr. Observer, an old but just proverb, that "an imprudent friend is the worst of enemies," and you have so completely verified it, that if you really wish to serve the cause you seem to espouse, I recommend to you to change your signature, since you will no longer be regarded under your present one—several of the new performers are admirable in Tragedy as well as in Comedy, and it is really a pity that you should have Tragedized them in so tragi-comical a manner.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 7.

The Petersburg paper of the 25th ult. mentions the arrival of the ship Harriot at Norfolk, from Lymington, which place she left about the 25th December. The only articles of news brought by this vessel, which appear in the Petersburg paper, are the following:

There has been a quarrel between Danton and Robespierre in the Convention, which ended in a decree that they and the President should settle and make up the dispute by a fraternal embrace in the presence of the members.

On the 22d of November the Royalists attacked the Republicans in Alsace, and though successful in the first onset, were afterwards defeated, and so great was the slaughter, that it is believed the party is exterminated.

At the celebration of the Birth-Day of the President of the United States in Richmond, Virginia; and Annapolis, in Maryland, the following Toasts were given:

A speedy establishment of an American Navy; and success to the author of the proposition, and its advocates.

Pain to our Sham friends, and Champagne to our Real ones.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
Thursday, March 6.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Trumbull reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1794—which was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

A petition was presented by Mr. Watts, from Stephen Paraque, captain of a French Indianman now lying in the port of New-York, praying for reasons stated, a longer time than is allowed by the letter of the law, for the payment of the duties on goods to be landed from said ship, giving the customary bonds—this petition was referred to a select committee.

Mr. W. Smith reported a bill making provisions in cases of disability of a district judge—this was read twice and committed

In committee of the whole on the bill to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the ports of the United States—Mr. Boudinot in the chair—The two first sections of the bill were agreed to with one alteration moved by Mr. Trumbull, which was to give the District Court as well as the Circuit Courts, cognizance of the offence.

The third section which relates to the penalty, &c. it was moved should be struck out—This motion was negatived—It was then moved to insert the word Foreign before 'Ship or Vessel'—which was agreed to.

The committee proceeded through the bill—which was reported to the House with sundry amendments—these were agreed to by the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide for destroyed certificates of a certain description—Mr. Bourn in the chair; the bill being read, a motion was made that the committee should rise and report the same—this was done; it was then voted that it be read the third time.

Mr. Watts of the committee on the petition of Stephen Paraque, Capt. of the French Indianman, brought in a report which is in favor of the petitioner; the report was accepted by the House, and a bill ordered to be brought in pursuant thereto.

A bill to provide for the expence attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Bourn in the chair; this bill being read, Mr. W. Smith moved to add a section to continue in force for an act already extant on this subject; this amendment was agreed to; the bill was then reported to the House, and with the amendment laid on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. S. Smith reported a bill for allowing to Lieut. Col. Toufard an equivalent for his half pay for life—twice read and committed for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the standing rules and orders, Mr. Boudinot in the chair: The committee, after some discussion rose and reported progress—and the House adjourned.

Friday, March 7.

The bill to prevent the carrying on the slave trade from the ports of the United States to any foreign place or country was read the third time and passed.

The bill limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates, was read the third time and passed. The blank for the time to be allowed for presenting the claims, was filled with "the first day of June 1795."

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informed the House that they have passed the appropriation bill with amendments.

Another message from the Senate, informed the House, that they have appointed a committee to join a committee of the House, for the purpose of considering what business is necessary to be done the present session—what may without injury to the public service, be referred over to the next session, and to report whether the present may not be closed on the first Monday of April next.

The enrolled bill providing for the remission of the foreign tonnage duty on sundry French vessels, was brought in and signed by the Speaker.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide a naval armament—Mr. Boudinot in the chair—

In the first section Mr. S. Smith moved to strike out 20 guns, and to insert 36—which makes the force proposed, four ships of 44 guns, and two of 36 guns each—the committee proceeded through the several sections of the bill, and made sundry amendments in respect to officers, rations, &c.

Mr. B. Bourn observed, that the force contemplated would afford no protection to the Commerce of the United States, for the present season—as it would require several months to build and equip the ships. He therefore moved to add another section, the object of which was, to authorize the President of the United States to provide a temporary protection, till the ships proposed by the bill, shall be ready.

Mr. Fitzsimons said the bill did not restrict the President to ships to be built—He may use his discretion in procuring the requisite force.

The motion after some debate was negatived.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with amendments—the amendments were taken into consideration by the House—and all of them agreed to.

Several other amendments were proposed, some of which were agreed to—and then the bill passed to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

Adjourned till Monday.

We are informed, that there is a British order of Government in town, in which the commanders of the vessels of war of that nation, are directed to take and carry into British ports, all vessels loaded with provisions, bound either to France, or to her colonies—also all vessels loaded with the produce of the French Islands.

§7 The Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, are desired to meet on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at Barnabas M'Shane's tavern, the sign of the Harp and Crown, North Third-street, to receive the report of their committee, and to appoint a committee to collect information respecting the capture and detention of vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States, by the cruisers of the nations at war, to lay the same before the President of the United States, with such representations as they may find necessary.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, March 7,

Will be performed,
A NEW COMEDY,
(never performed here) called

Everyone has his Fault.

Lord Norland,	Mr. Whitlock.
Sir Robert Ramble,	Mr. Chalmers.
Mr. Solus,	Mr. Morris.
Mr. Harmony,	Mr. Bates.
Captain Irwin,	Mr. Fennell.
Mr. Placid,	Mr. Moreton.
Hammond,	Mr. Green.
Porter,	Mr. Warrell.
Edward,	Mrs. Marshall.
Lady Eleanor Irwin,	Mrs. Whitlock.
Mrs. Placid,	Mrs. Rowfon.
Miss Spinler,	Mrs. Bates.
Miss Wooburn,	Mrs. Morris.

The Epilogue by Mrs. Whitlock.

At the end of the Comedy,

A COMIC DANCE,

Composed by Mr. Francis, called

The SCHEMING CLOWN,

OR, THE

SPORTSMAN DECEIVED:

By Mr. Francis, Mr. Darley, jun. and

Mrs De Marque.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, in two Acts, (performed

here but once) called

The Village Lawyer.

Scout,	Mr. Harwood.
Snarl,	Mr. Francis.
Sheepface,	Mr. Bates.
Justice Mittimus,	Mr. Warrell.
Charles,	Mr. Cleveland.
Mrs. Scout,	Mrs. Rowfon.
Kate,	Mrs. Bates.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

* * As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box-book being opened on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed to Mr. Franklin, at the Box-Office.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock precisely.

Vivat Republica.

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice.

LOST,

In Market street, between Fourth and Front streets, a 5 Dollar BANK NOTE of the Bank of the United States. Any person finding the same, and will return it to the Printer, shall receive the thanks of the owner.

March 7th

To be Sold at Public Venaue,
On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next,
at the house of John Thomson, in Perth-
Amboy,
**The Proprietary House
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.**

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is
an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of
excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very
commodious stable and coach-house, and a great
quantity of the best building stones in the walls
of the house, which was formerly built for the
residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The
situation of this Lot is so well known for its
healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan
river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to
the east, that a further description is unnecessary.
The conditions of sale will be, one third of the
purchase money to be paid on the first day of
May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will
be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFORD,
Esq. President of the Board of
Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-
Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily
secured in equal annual payments.
By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.
Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. saw2m

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, That from the encouragement
he has received, from several respectable Gentle-
men, he is induced once more, to embark in the
PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to
all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence
in him; and he assures those who employ him,
that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—
but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the
strictest attention to their best interests, in all
negotiations whatever. He has taken the Chamber,
in State-Street, over Mr. David Townsend, Watch
Maker's Shop.—Where PUBLIC SECURI-
TIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and
where Commission Business of all kinds, will be
transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and
VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on
commission.
* * Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and
Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or
New-York, has any business to transact at Boston,
in Paper Negotiations, he will be happy to be em-
ployed on commission.
Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

War Department.

January 30th 1794.
INFORMATION is hereby given to all the
military invalids of the United States, that the
sums to which they are entitled for six months
of their annual pension, from the fourth day of
September 1793, and which will become due
on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on
the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans
within the States respectively, under the usual re-
gulations.

Applications of executors and administrators
must be accompanied with legal evidence of
their respective offices, and also of the time the
invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President
of the United States,

H. KNOX,

Secretary of War.

The printers in the respective States are
requested to publish the above in their newspapers
for the space of two months.
January 30. dem

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, High-street,
The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY ON COMMON SAYINGS and
SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON
SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a style altogether
novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as
well as to all classes of people, merchants, me-
chanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this
work acquired, that it has passed thro three im-
pressions in the eastern States, and many house-
holders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy
for every adult in their families.—PRICE 2s.
February 4. dtf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly ap-
pointed Administratrix on the estate of
his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of
Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and
has taken upon herself that trust, by giving
bonds as the law directs—and all persons in-
terested, are desired to take notice accord-
ingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against
the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN
HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to
exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney
to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all
persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are
requested to settle with him immediately; as the
Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take
place on the first day of December next, will
otherwise render it necessary for him to com-
mence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney
to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.
N. B. The Printers throughout this Com-
monwealth, are requested to insert this in their
respective newspapers, and forward their ac-
counts for the same, to J. M.

BOOKS.

A CHOICE COLLECTION,
In the various branches of Literature, im-
ported by the last arrivals from Europe,
for Sale at very reasonable prices, by

James Kennedy,

No. 26, Spruce, between Front & 2d Streets,

Among which are the following:
CHAMBERS'S Dictionary of Arts and Sci-
ences, 5 Vols. Folio.

Henry's Bible and Commentary, 6 Vols. Folio.

Universal History, 7 Vols. Folio.

Churchill's Collection of Voyages, 6 Vols. Folio.

Palladio's Architecture, best Edition, 2 Vols.
Folio in one.

Rapin's History of England, with Tindal's con-
tinuation, 3 Vols. Folio.

Hume's History of ditto. with Smollet's ditto.
14 Vols. Octavo.

Malton's complete Treatise of Perspective, 2
Vols. in one.

Bruce's Travels, London Edition, 5 Vols. 4to.

Clavigero's History of Mexico, 2 do. do.

Robertson's History of America, 2 do. do.

MacLaurin's Newton's Philosophy, 4to.

McKnight's Harmony of the Gospels, do.

Lowman on the Revelations, do.

Locke on the Epistles, do.

Ledwick's Antiquities of Ireland, do.

Whitchurst's Theory of the Earth, do.

Glass's Account of the Canary Islands, do.

The Annual Register, from its Commencement
to 1791, inclusive, 34 Vols.

Niebuhr's Voyage to Arabia, 2 Vols. Octavo.

Bartram's Travels thro' the Southern States.
Some of the very latest and best Collections of
Voyages and Travels.

Crevier's Lives of the Roman Emperors 10 Vols.
Octavo.

L'Antiquité expliquée par B. Montfaucon, 15
Tom. fo.

Antiquités d'Egypte par Norden.

Dictionnaire Historique 9 Tom.

Theatre de Voltaire eleg. relie, 9 Tom.

Histoire Romaine par Rollin, 16 Tom.

Oeuvres de Boileau, de Moliere, &c. with many
others equally good. A Catalogue of which
may be seen at the place of Sale.

He has also for Sale,

An excellent Hadley's Quadrant.

A few Acromatic Pocket Perspective Glasses.

A Camera Obscura.

A capital German Flute, with 6 Keys, and ad-
ditional joints.

And a few elegant colour'd Prints.
Feb. 28. *4top.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth
Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-
ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his
grateful thanks to his former employers,
and requesting their future favors, as well as
those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the
shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages,
such as coaches, chariots, phaetons with and
without crane necks, coachsees, chaises, kitte-
reens, windfor sulkeys and chairs, and harness
of every description, in the neatest and newest
fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned
wood by him, and capital workmen, he has
not the least doubt but he will be able to give
satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost
finished, such as coachsees, an Italian windfor
chair, hung on steel springs, a light phaeton for
one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling
top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public
Accounts, have reported, that they can-
not proceed to the investigation of the Treasury
Accounts, respecting special Indents, without
knowing the outstanding amount thereof in cir-
culation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents
be directed, and required, on or before the first
day of November next, to deliver the special In-
dents in their possession to one or other of the
Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give
receipts for the same, and to report to the Com-
missioners on public accounts, on or before the
tenth day of November next, the amount by
them respectively received, and also to the Le-
gisature, at their meeting in November next.
And that all special Indents not rendered into
the Treasury as above, on or before the first day
of November next, shall be, and the same are
hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution
be given in the several Gazettes in this State,
once every three weeks, until the first day of
November next. And that the Delegates of this
State in the Congress of the United States, be re-
quested to cause this resolution to be published
in one or more papers in the cities of Philadel-
phia and New-York, and that provision will be
made for the expences attending such publica-
tion.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the
Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, C. H. R.

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the
House of Representatives in the foregoing reso-
lutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the
House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

cwtNov.

FOR SALE,

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view,
its effects on morals, industry, and the peace of
society. Some facts and calculations are offered
to prove the labor of freemen to be much more
productive than that of slaves; that countries are
rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the
laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own
labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that
slavery is impolitic as well as unjust.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
February 15. dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, New-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself
entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of
STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to of-
fer his services to his friends and others, in the
line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please
to favor him with their business, may depend
upon having it transacted with the utmost fide-
lity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any
other part of the United States, will be strictly
attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A Work, to be entitled,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the
state trials of Great-Britain in the early
periods of that government is now lamented:
Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the
state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and
here also it is to be regretted, that, being ne-
glected at the time, the public are now left with-
out sufficient information on the subject of that
trial, it is however in this work designed to re-
fute what can be collected thereof from sources
of indisputable authority, so that the same shall
be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now
depending. An officer is charged by the late
House of Representatives, who hath for many
years been largely confided in by this state, and
hath long been at the head of the financial de-
partment of the same, and it imports the citi-
zens to know his conduct, and the circumstances
which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to
state the facts, as they may be brought forward,
and to lay all the evidence and papers before
the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a
good type, on fine paper, and delivered to
subscribers at the respective places where the
subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work
shall be completed.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to
the length of the present trial, the size of the
volume cannot be ascertained at this time—
But the price shall not exceed that of some of
the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and in-
cidental circumstances that may occur during
the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-
General of this commonwealth, with the argu-
ments of counsel on both sides, together
with the articles of impeachment, and the
pleas and replications at large, the several re-
solutions of the two branches of the state Le-
gisature, respecting this impeachment, and the
final decision of the SENATE respecting
that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be
collected from authentic documents, of the im-
peachment, trial, and acquittal of the late Francis
Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of
Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during
the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the deli-
very of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis
Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Ber-
riman, No. 149, Chestnut-street, and by the dis-
tinct bookellers in this city; Jacob Bailey,
Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and
by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-
subscribers. Feb. 18. saw 1f

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31st of last month, the subscriber ad-
dressed a letter to Messrs. Thomas Pearfall
& Son, merchants in New-York, and inclosed
therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dol-
lars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars;
and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.
—He also addressed a letter to Mr. Gilbert
Saltonstall, merchant in New-York, inclosing a
bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed
on the back thereof in these words—"Pay the
within to Mr. Gilbert Saltonstall—Eben. Hunting-
ton."—He also addressed a letter to Messrs. White
& Wardell, merchants in New-York, and inclo-
sed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in fa-
vor of said White & Wardell, which letters were
put in the Post-Office on said 31st January, to
be forwarded to New-York: But by letters re-
ceived from the Gentlemen to whom they were
severally addressed, the money was robbed
from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a de-
tection of the Villains who committed the above
robbery. The bill indorsed, I think was a York
bank bill, and some others, one or more was
of the United States bank, remitted at Philadel-
phia. Any person discovering the Thief, and
returning the Money, shall be entitled to fifty
dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794.

3w3aw

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Direc-
tors of the Bank of the United States, to any
person who shall, on or before the first day of
May next, produce to them such a plan and ele-
vation of a Banking House, as shall be approved
of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is
desired: The whole building is to be substantial
and commodious with as much space around it,
as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erect-
ed, is situated on the west side of Third-street,
between Chestnut and Walnut-streets in Phila-
delphia; and its dimensions are 110 feet on
Third-street, and about 100 feet westward.

THOMAS WILLING, President.

e p 3w.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000
Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from
the Prizes—this Lottery consists of
38,000 Tickets, in which there are
14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks,
being about one and an half Blanks to a
Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing
Useful Manufactures, having resolved to
erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED
THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of
the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have
appointed the following persons to superintend
and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicho-
las Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James
Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond,
and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—
Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew McCon-
nel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Phila-
delphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq.
Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James
Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham,
Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph
Bloomfield, and Eliza Boudinot, of New-Jer-
sey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lot-
tery, and pledge themselves to the public, that
they will take every assurance and precaution in
their power to have the Monies paid by the
Managers, from time to time, as received, into
the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to
remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which
shall be immediately discharged by a check
upon one of the Banks.

S C H E M E :

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
5	2,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
100	100		10,000
300	50		15,000
1000	20		20,000
2000	15		30,000
3000	12		36,000
8100	10		81,000

14,539 Prizes. 266,000
23,461 Blanks. First drawn number, 2,000
Last drawn number, 2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the in-
spection of a Committee of the Superintendants,
as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely
notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N.
Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg,
of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of
Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who
have given ample security for discharging the
trust reposed in them.

In order to secure the punctual payment
of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery
have directed that the Managers shall each enter
into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient
securities, to perform their instructions, the sub-
stance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers
shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars,
he shall immediately place the same in one of the
Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the
credit of the Governor of the Society, and such
of the Superintendants as live in the city where
the monies are placed, to remain there until the
Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security
for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be
responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold,
Monies received and paid into the Bank, ab-
stracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the
Governor of the Society.

On application to either of the above gentle-
men, information will be given where tickets
may be had.
February 24. sawtf.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat
within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of
land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the
House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity
of the city, in size or convenience.
For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&t—tf

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THE Fount of LONG PRIMER
on which the Gazette of the United
States was lately printed. The Fount
will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds.
The price is Twenty Cents per pound.
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